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that remain; is it a matter of a local neural mechanism? Von Budenbrock concludes (on the basis of an extended series of experiments which involved, beside the amputations and ingenious tests of other leg-conditions, the sectioning or hemisectioning of the main ganglionic chain at various levels) that the last suggestion is the most probable. The change appears to be in reality no change of locomotor plan at all, but merely the operation of the original neural mechanism within which the relative excitabilities have been altered by the amputations.

For details the reader will wish to consult the original. It may be interesting, however, to note the following additional points with reference to the probable distribution of function within the nervous system of this insect. The *regulation* of the movements of locomotion seems to depend upon the three pairs of thoracic ganglia, but its *inception* upon the suboesophageal ganglion; the beheaded insect remains standing stock still. The head-ganglion or "brain," the receiving center for excitations from the organs of special sense, operates *inhibitively* for the most part, causing normally a quasi-cataleptic rigidity characteristic of the adult insect during the daytime; while removal of the "brain" results in almost continuous locomotor activity.

E. C. S.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD

Professor Ladd was born at Painesville, Ohio, January 19, 1842, and died at New Haven on August 8 of the present year. He graduated from Western Reserve College in 1864, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1869. From 1869 to 1879 he filled pastorates at Edinburg, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis.; in 1879 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Bowdoin College, and in 1881 he was called to Yale, where he remained in active service till 1906. He was a lecturer at Andover Theological Seminary in 1879-81; conducted a graduate seminary at Harvard in 1895-96; lectured in Japan in 1892 and 1899, and in India in 1899-1900; and was president of the American Psychological Association in 1893. His books, on theology, philosophy, and psychology, make a long list: his chief psychological works are *Elements of Physiological Psychology*, 1887 (second edition, in collaboration with R. S. Woodworth, 1911); *Philosophy of Mind*, 1891; *Primer of Psychology*, 1894; *Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory*, 1894.

Ladd was not, in my judgment, a great psychologist; but he was competent and assiduous; and his publications were of very distinct service to the cause of psychology in this country. His *Physiological Psychology*, in particular,—I well remember my excitement on finding this book in the library of the Oxford Union, and the shock of disappointment at reading that mind was a real unit-being!—helped toward the establishment of laboratories and the recognition of experimental psychology as an academic study. Coming, as it did, from a professor of philosophy at Yale who had been a Congregational minister, it gave the young science an air of respectability (I can think of no better word) which was of high advantage in its struggle for life. Aside from this special value, however, the book was important as our one English text-book and book of reference. Those were primitive times: James' *Principles* were still three years away; the translation of Ziehen's little *Physiological Psychology* appeared in a first edition in 1892; and the first instalment of Sanford's *Course*

came out in 1894. Even in Germany Wundt's *Physiologische Psychologie* was only just attaining its third edition, and Münsterberg's *Willenshandlung* had not yet seen the light. Ladd had no model save the Wundt of 1880, and his volume embodies an amount of hard work for which we owe him grateful thanks.

By a coincidence which I wish might have been avoided this number of the JOURNAL contains a detailed criticism of Ladd's systematic psychology. I had looked forward to a trenchant rejoinder.

E. B. T.